Meckl[redacted] Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 20, 1842. { NUMBER 91.

EDITED, AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

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President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a people. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance; and the necessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has, for the past year, been well preserved; and under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at peace with all the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual Message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was, in no small degree, augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States, with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them; and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that, whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, to the civilized world; since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which, in the slighest degree, compromits the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment was that connected with the African slave-trade.

By the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent, it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up, on the part of its cruisers, of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American envoys, at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and inquire; yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual Message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him, to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple Treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat in the African seas a force of not less than eight guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce, for any purpose whatever, by a foreign Government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave-trade without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fairrader in those seas; thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific ocean, north of the forty-second degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow-citizens; and the tide of population, which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments to settle their respective claims. It became manifeste, at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt, for the time being, satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters; and the Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not, for several years to come, involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and amity of the two countries, by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed; and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce (that great civilizer) to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments in what relates to the States of the American continent.

On the 23d of April last, the commissioners on the part of the United States, under the convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this it appears that the total amount awaded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was two million twenty-six thousand and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. The arbiter having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American commissioners, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-eight cents. Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was three million three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards, according to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to communicate to that Government the expectations of the Government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all others of citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government. He has also been furnised with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the insructions of his Government in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texian expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated.

A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with copies of letters on the same subject, addressed to the diplomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government, by accrediting to this a minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with this mission, favorable results are anticipated from it. It is so obviously for the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends, that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress, with a view to enable that body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the Government of Chili for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chili will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the Governments, or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other States. The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many years having, in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective Governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harrassing, and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians; but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the force of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist; yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped that a territory, so long retarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only to wean them from their love for war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its avocations. With several of the tribes, progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side; and the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations, may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds and indemnities,) was $230,483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to $26,616,593 78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from customs, and three millions and a half from loans and treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the first of January next; but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at $800,000) will leave an actual balance of about $224,000 in the treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and $600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects, can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit inquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the warehousing system. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce, would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics; both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as to the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse, the goods imported would await the demands of the market; and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attained, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained, that, without something to ameliorate the [illegible] of cash payments, the entire import trade will fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country and in Europe. The small importers, who have all the money he can raise, and who can but ill afford it, would have to subduct [illegible] funds, in order to pay the interest upon the amount [illegible] the goods might remain in store, before his profits. The rich capitalist, at home, would thus possess almost exclusive monopoly [illegible] laws designed for the collection of the revenue, would operate for the [illegible] congenial to the [illegible] ti-republican [illegible] ing system. The warehouse system would [illegible] relief, since the duty would become payable only when the goods are withdrawn from the warehouse for consumption, and not necessarily at the time of their entry into the warehouse. The system would be attended with little additional expense to the public stores. The warehouse would be a secure depository, and the goods would be under the sole control of the officers of the customs, until the duties were paid or secured to be paid, thereby effectually protecting the revenue against fraud, and the right of debenture would cease to attach to goods after their withdrawal from the warehouse for exportation to foreign ports. A further modification of the present system would be to supersede the [illegible] by bonded warehouses, thereby effectually protecting the revenue against fraud, and the right of debenture would cease to attach to goods after their withdrawal from the warehouse for exportation to foreign ports.

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations which, upon several occasions, I have [illegible] before felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. [illegible] great primary and controlling interest of the American people is union; union, not only of the various forms of government—forms which, originating in the necessities of States and individuals for each other. This union of sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by a uniform adoption of that course of policy which neither gives exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the people everywhere to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether reference be had to revenue—the primary object in the imposition of taxes—or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end and object, not only by exciting in the public mind an hostility to the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society—and none more than those of the manufacturer—would reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no system of legislation can be wise, which is fluctuating and uncertain. No interest can thrive under it. The prudent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments, or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will repeal to-morrow what it has enacted to-day. Fitful profits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy on the part of Government, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor upon the uncertain adventure. I, therefore, in the spirit of conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy, recommend moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society.

The report of the Secretary of the War Department exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the various and important interests committed to the charge of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures for the military service are greatly reduced in amount; that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service, and the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The fortifications on our maritime frontier have been prosecuted with much vigor, and at many points our defences are in a very considerable state of forwardness. The suggestions in reference to the establishment of means of communication with our territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential to a knowledge of the resources of the intermediate country, are entitled to the most favorable consideration. While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims in that region yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable us to maintain our rights. The arrangements made for preserving our neutral relations on the boundary between us and Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances may require.

For several years, angry contentions have grown out of the disposition directed by law to be made of the mineral lands held by the Government in several of the States. The Government is constituted the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein lie the lands are its tenants. The relation is an unwise one; and it would be much more conducive of the public interest that a sale of the lands should be made, than that they should remain in their present condition. The supply of the ore would be more abundantly and certainly furnished when to be drawn from the enterprise and the industry of the proprietor, than under the present system.

The recommendation of the Secretary in regard to the improvements of the Western waters, and certain prominent harbors on the lakes, merits, and I doubt not will receive, your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the security of the whole country in time of war, cannot escape observation. The losses of life and property annually occur in the navigation of the Mississippi alone, because of the dangerous obstructions in the river, make a loud demand upon Congress for the adoption of efficient measures for the[illegible]

The report of the Secretary [illegible] bring you acquainted with the [illegible] the public [illegible] and daily [illegible] from the [illegible] seaboard [illegible] to expend [illegible] add to [illegible] charges [illegible] serious [illegible] appropriation [illegible] million of dollars, is proposed to be appropriation [illegible] asked by the Secretary, [illegible] sum, is proposed to be [illegible] purchase of clothing [illegible] expended, will be annually reimbursed [illegible] of the clothes, and will thus [illegible] fund, without any new appropriation [illegible] object. To this may also be [illegible] to cover the arrearages of past [illegible] in order to maintain a competent [illegible] on the coast of Africa; all of which [illegible], will reduce the expenditures nearly [illegible] the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the marine, and, in lieu of only twenty-five ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity, and economy in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, (particularly copper, iron, and coal,) so as to prevent fraud and imposition.

[illegible] by the report of the Postmaster [illegible] great point which, for several [illegible] much desired, has, during the [illegible] fully accomplished. The expenditure [illegible] partment for the current year [illegible] within its income, without less[illegible] fulness. There has been an [illegible] to $166,000 for the year [illegible] over [illegible], without, as it is believed, any addition [illegible] made to the number of [illegible] mitted through the mails. [illegible] honestly administered, and fidelity [illegible] served in accounting for, and paying over [illegible] ordinates of the department, the money [illegible] been received. For the details of the service [illegible] you to the report.

I flatter myself that the [illegible] made of the condition of the public [illegible] to convince you that every [illegible] paid to the interests of the [illegible] have been called to the head [illegible] ments. The reduction in [illegible] of the Government already [illegible] es a sure evidence that economy [illegible] of the public moneys is regarded [illegible] duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizens sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances, this inquiry could readily be answered. The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which, at the moment, exhibit themselves, have arisen from overaction; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished is that of correcting and over-coming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1834, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus, a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money—was thrown upon the country; and over-issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium. In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole bank-note circulation within the United States amounted to but $61,323,898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of $88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the 1st January, 1837, being stated at $149,185,890,) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculation mania which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial, state of prosperity which everywhere prevailed over the land; and while cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of everything, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow-citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues since 1837—exceeding, as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837—it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the

part of the debtor States. Apart from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influences of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer; the whole power and duty of maintaining, which in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the people and of the States, and, therefore, virtually by the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a treasury board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed; and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained. The board, thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years; thereby insuring, at all times, in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of [illegible] and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual inability or [illegible] be followed by the President [illegible] the causes of such removal [illegible] proposed to establish subordinate [illegible] States, under the same [illegible] ms of the power of removal [illegible] with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed $5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor, at his own option, either in specie or [illegible] notes of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars; which notes should be [illegible] at the several places of issue, and to be received at all times and everywhere in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills, that the same should not exceed the *maximum* of $15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to the fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue $5,000,000 of Goverment stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation: thus, in fact, making the issue of $15,000,000 of Exchequer bills rest substantially on $10,000,000; and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollar for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only everywhere receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would [illegible] their ultimate redemption, no ratio [illegible] exist that the paper which the [illegible] furnish would readily enter into [illegible] and be maintained at all times [illegible] gold and silver; thereby realizing [illegible] of the age, and fulfilling the [illegible] the people. In order to reimburse the Government [illegible] the expenses of the plan, it was proposed that the Exchequer with the limited [illegible] in exchange, unless profitable [illegible] the State in which an agency might be established, having only thirty days to run, and [illegible] ir and *bona fide* basis. The legislature on this point might be so plainly announced, as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be presentation, under the idea (which is believed to be well founded) that such certificates would be in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in place of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposites of specie, but for specie or its equivalents to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade, and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections; and that, among others, it has been proclaimed a Government bank of fearful and dangerous import.—It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with the redeemable paper of the Government; in which respect, it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time—in issuing to the public creditors the treasury notes, which, under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected to as a Government bank, and the objection be available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely, if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evil; nor can any abuse arise under it, but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment, or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected, that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature—by whom alone it could be abused—in the party conflicts of the day; that such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law, which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to congress is altogether gratuitous and madmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with a final overthrow, in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals; for, if the Government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations, upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrongdoers, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency: 1st. Gold and silver: 2d. The paper of State institutions; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The sub-treasury system rejected the last, in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case, unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present state of sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past, they have been thus made in the form of treasury notes and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation; and being used only in the disbursements of Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will circulate to a certain extent, the general currency [illegible] to maintain the internal trade [illegible] this is the Exchequer plan, [illegible] te in furnishing a cur-

[illegible] ccasion to urge its import- [illegible] Government in a financial [illegible] eat necessity of resorting to [illegible] ing expedient, in order to [illegible] ooting of the highest res- [illegible] edit of the [illegible] ry soul of [illegible] ity, with [illegible] all its operations [illegible] executive felt itself [illegible] nse of duty, to submit [illegible] on, the propriety of [illegible] ge of the land fund, as the [illegible] egotiation of the loans authorized. I then thought that such an [illegible] ublic domain would, without doubt, be placed at the command of the Government [illegible] nds to relieve the treasury [illegible] mbarrassments under which [illegible] credit has suffered a consid- [illegible] Europe, from the large indebtedness [illegible] States, and the temporary inability of [illegible] of them to meet the interest on their debts. [illegible] nd disastrous prostration of the United [illegible] of Pennsylvania had contributed largely [illegible] se the sentiment of distrust, by reason of [illegible] loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its [illegible] portion of whom were foreigners, [illegible] m were alike ignorant of our political [illegible] on, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive that, in [illegible] ort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American [illegible] otiator might be able to point the money-lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith, or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe—with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented, of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things; but I cannot conclude without adding, that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing, when compared with its boundless resources—a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people—and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned;—for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants; and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result.—Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition, that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach the maximum of $15,000,000, it is obvious that $10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the treasury, without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and, with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but, if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connexion with it—that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson, at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city, and paid by him.—Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms, and obeyed by those who held the sword—thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievment. If the laws were offended, their majesty was fully vindicated; and, although the penalty incurred and paid is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgement placed him. There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards; and, if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement existing at the time have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American people.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite itst efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1842.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This long tried and faithful statesman, has tendered his resignation to the Legislature of this State, After the 4th of next March, he will cease to be a Senator in the Councils of the Nation. Then will his eloquent and commanding voice be silent in the Senate Chamber, and his seat be occupied by another valiant and generous Carolinian. But, were his career to stop here: were his influence and exertions for the Nation's good to be cut off at that day; then might we shed a tear for his praiseworthy deeds, and mourn his loss. Then might we look around and see, how stands the affairs of our country. No! thank Heaven, we have a better and brighter prospect in view. We look to the hour when he is to fill with dignity and honor the Presidential Chair—the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Republic. Our hopes are not without foundation! As breaks the morning sun upon the slumbering bosom of Nature; as the early dews are scattered before the genial rays of the God of day, so ushers in the prospects of our worthy statesman. Truth, the mighty leveller of wrongs and prejudice, is abroad in the land, and we already see its effects. Men once humbugged and led estray, are becoming sober, and gently leaning to the dictates of "the sober second thought." A revolution, like the gathering together of many waters, is beginning to take place; in a few more months, party spirit, prejudice, and self-political schemes will be swallowed up in the vortex of change and reform.—*Ham. Journal.*

Slave Case.—The most alarming case of obstruction to the recovery of a fugitive slave, that ever occurred in the country, has lately been witnessed in Boston. A slave ranaway from Norforlk. Mr. Gray, his master, pursued and arrested him at Boston. His identity was proved and admitted; but after vexatious proceedings, the Sheriff finally discharged him from jail, on the plea that the jail was not made for such a purpose. The Governor dares not interfere, it is said, so universal is the popular feeling in favor of this practical abolition. The whole population of Massachusetts, say the papers, would rise up *en masse* to resist his mandate.

In the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The people of Boston have here deliberately nullified this important article of the Constitution without which the Union is no Union for the South.—And some remedy must be devised. What it shall be, more properly belongs to Maryland and Virginia, border States, to determine. In Virginia, we see it suggested, that a mode be devised to prevent the collection of any debts due to Northern citizens. This is not a whit more objectionable than the conduct of the Boston abolitionists. The people of Norfolk have had a great meeting, to appeal to the Legislature on the subject.

The Massachusetts abolitionists, too, are about to make it an occasion for innumerable memorials to Congress, asking to be "freed from all connection with domestic slavery," *i. e.* that the Union be dissolved.

Would it not be well for our Legislature to speak on the subject?—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The habit of office-seeking by Members of Congress, and Members of the Legislature, is a detestable practice. Even if a member be solicited to take an office, without any expressed desire to have it, on his part, (which is seldom the case) how much nobler it would be to say—"No! my constituents did me the honor to send me here to take care of their interests—they intrusted me with their highest confidence, and I should be recreant to them did I desert their interests for a paltry office; and thus descend from my high and honorable calling to make myself the slave of power." Such language would become the representative of a free people; and would lay broad and deep the foundations of public liberty, public virtue, and public honor.—*N. Carolinian.*

Important if true.—A gentleman arrived at New Orleans from Mexico, reports that Mexico had proposed to cede California to the U. States. The report is in some sort strengthened by the passages in the President's Message, in which he speaks of "other instructions" having been given to our Minister at Mexico, to be followed in case that government could not pay our claims in money.

Fayetteville Observer.

Removal.

DR. P. C. CALDWELL has removed his office to the Charlotte Hotel, kept by Alexander Robertson, (in the front room under the piazza,) where he may be found at all times by his friends, unless absent on professional business. 91...F

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroe I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR.

We learn from the last Raleigh papers, that there has been no effort to elect a Senator to Congress in place of Mr. Graham, since the ballotings noticed in our last. And from an article in the *Standard*, we see the Editor, though professing to be a friend of Gen. SAUNDERS, recommends the withdrawal of his name as a candidate, inasmuch as Mr. BROWN has received the strongest vote among our friends in the legislature.

We can see no good reason why the difficulty in regard to the election of Senator should be laid entirely at the door of Gen. Saunders and his friends, or why any asperity should be evinced towards each other by the friends of Messrs. Brown and Saunders. We are sorry to see any such spirit evinced. Although we have been and are still decidedly in favor of the election of Gen. Saunders, though not opposed to Mr. Brown, we had, on reading the article in the *Standard*, almost come to the same conclusion with the Editor of that paper, of advising the withdrawal of General Saunders' name; but on reading the following letter to the Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, we at once changed our mind, and we think our readers will agree with us, on reading the facts here disclosed, that the blame of defeating an election of Senator does not rest with General Saunders and his friends, but with Mr. Brown and his friends. Yet we would not abuse Mr. B. and his friends for this: We doubt not they have acted in the most conscientious manner, as we are certain is the case with Gen. S.'s friends.

But the following letter will explain this whole affair, and show why the friends of Gen. Saunders have felt compelled to stand out so long in his support, and why the election of Senator has not long since been effected. The correspondent of the Enquirer says:

"The Legislature of North Carolina consists of 170 members—of which 97 are Democrats—72 Whigs, and *one* Bank Whig and Democrat. A caucus was called early in the second week of the session. Mr. Brown was a member of the Senate. He had appealed personally to every Democrat to vote for him, on the ground that he had been disgraced by the Rayner resolutions, and his election *alone* could restore him to credit. After the caucus was organized, there were only 86 members present, it was proposed to adjourn. They refused to adjourn—and here began all the evil that followed:—A resolution was then carried, *that no one should be the nominee, unless he received votes enough*, (86,) *to elect him on joint ballot.* Mr. B. had 48, Gen. Saunders 35, and 3 scattering. Thus, having a majority, Mr. B. insisted on the nomination. Gen. S.'s friends answered, No—such was not the rule. At this stage of the proceeding, Gen. S., for the first time, interfered and mingled in the contest. A second caucus was held, and a similar result—except on the second caucus, Gen. S.'s friends who were present, stood firm. The question was adjourned. The next day Mr. B. had himself nominated, thus closing the door against reconciliation. *The day after, before his nomination, Gen. S.'s friends proposed to the friends of Mr. B., who had nominated him, that if they would withdraw Mr. B., Gen. S. should not be nominated.* This was refused, Gen. S. was nominated, and an early day named for a ballot. Mr. B. opposed this, and on the *yeas* and *nays*, it was carried. Mr. B. thus finding himself in a minority, proposed that *both* should withdraw.—This Gen. S. declined, but proposed that the whole matter should be referred to ten members—five to be selected by each. This was agreed to. *Two* of Gen. S.'s referees were Van Buren men, and *one* of Mr. B.'s five a Calhoun man. They being unable to agree, one of Gen. S.'s friends proposed that *both* should be withdrawn, which was refused unanimously by Mr. B.'s friends. Such are the facts. Gen. S. believes he is the choice of a large majority of the Democratic party, and acts on that ground. As to the Whig support, Gen. S. is under a pledge to the Democrats who may vote for him. If after returning to the people, their conduct shall be disapproved, and a majority of the Democrats who may vote for him shall call on him to resign, he will do so before the next election for the Legislature—thus submitting the matter to the people."

☞ *Later!*—The *Register*, received by yesterday's mail, contains the following:

Another vote took place yesterday for United States' Senator, and we annex the result, with the simple remark, that the friends of Mr. Brown endeavored to stave off the vote:

Brown,	61
Saunders,	56
Graham,	39
Scattering,	5

Nothing else of interest transpired, except to pass in the House of Commons, at its second reading, by a vote of 72 to 40, the Bill allowing the Merchants' Bank to issue $3 Notes.

From the result of this balloting, it is evident, that if the friends of Judge SAUNDERS stand firm, as they should, his election is almost reduced to a certainty. We hope by the next mail to receive the news of his election.

Gen. LEWIS CASS, our Minister to France, arrived at Boston in one of the British steamers a few days since.

Arthur Tappan, the great Abolitionist, has declared bankruptcy.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

INSTRUCTIONS.

We have as yet, seen no movement made in our legislature on the subject of *instructions* to our Senators in Congress. Is it possible that the Democratic legislature of North Carolina, one of the producing States, will adjourn without expressing the decided and unyielding opposition of their constituents to a protective Tariff? Will they suffer any manœuverings for the Presidency to forbid their giving peremptory instructions to our Senators to vote for the repeal of the unjust and oppressive tariff of the last session of Congress, and to repeal the bankrupt and distribution laws, to vote against a national bank, and all government banks whether called exchequers or fiscalities?

If no others will move in the matter, we call upon the members from this County to introduce such instructions. Their constituents expect it. The people of this County will not tamely submit to be plundered for the benefit of New England manufacturers; and we think we know their representatives at Raleigh too well, to believe that they will shrink from performing what they believe to be the will of those they represent.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The President's Message, and the length of our Congressional extracts, render it out of our power to give more than a sketch of the proceedings of the Legislature. There has been, indeed, little of interest transpiring at Raleigh since our last, for us to record.

On the 9th instant, the two Houses met in Convention to compare the votes for Governor, given at the last August election. After examining the returns, Gen. Wilson, Speaker of the Senate, made the following announcement:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

The returns of votes given at the late election, on the first Thursday of August last, for Governor of this State, have been opened and published according to law, in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Tellers appointed by both Houses to examine the returns and make a list of votes, have reported that 37,943 were given for John M. Morehead of the County of Guilford, being the highest number given for any person; that 34,411 were given for Louis D. Henry of the County of Cumberland, in which is included the returns from the County of Chatham; which are not in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, the same, not being under seal; and that no returns have been received from Wilkes and Bertie Counties; they, however, would not change the result. No objection having been made to the said report, I declare that John M. Morehead is duly elected Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the first of January next.

LOUIS D. WILSON.

On the 10th, Mr. Hester introduced into the Senate a bill to prevent the sale of growing crops under execution, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. And in the House of Commons, the bill to lay off a new County out of portions of Burke and Rutherford, passed by a vote of 56 to 45.

In the *Senate*, on the 12th, Mr. *Shepard* presented a bill "for the Relief of the People," which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Friday the 16th inst. The following is a copy of this bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller are herby authorized to issue One Million of Dollars upon the faith and credit of the State, in bills of from ten to one hundred dollars, bearing an interest of two and a half per cent., to be divided among all the Counties according to their federal population and loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent. upon a pledge of Real Estate or undoubted personal security to double the amount that any one individual may borrow, and renewable every six or twelve months upon the payment of one-fifth of the principal and interest: and as fast as the money arising from this source shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, who is hereby authorized to receive it, it shall be applied as a *sinking fund* from year to year, until the whole amount of the One Million and *interest* shall be fully paid off.

It is unnecessary for us to express our decided opposition to the above project. *Debt* is what so weighs down the energies and depresses the business of our people, and this law could have no other effect than to increase this very evil. We hope to see it promptly rejected.

The bill to divide Lincoln county, by a central line, and create a new County of the upper part to be called Catawba, this day passed the Senate, and *is therefore a law.*

On the same day in the House of Commons, the bill to erect a new County from portions of Mecklenburg and Anson, to be called Union, was rejected—for its passage 50, against it 51. This vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the bill passed—yeas 57, nays 52.

On the 8th instant, Mr. *Satterfield* presented to the House of Commons the following preamble and Resolutions, which were read and passed:

"*Whereas*, in the month of January, 1815, a fine of one thousand dollars was imposed upon and paid by Gen. Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, on account of an order issued by him as Maj. General Commanding the American forces, which resulted in the safety of the City of New Orleans, and aided in the success of the contest which resulted in the memorable victory achieved on the 8th day of January; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to introduce and support the passage of a bill to refund to Gen. Andrew Jackson the amount of the fine thus unjustly imposed upon him, with the legal interest thereon.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the State, be, and is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

On the same day, Mr. *Kirk* presented a petition from sundry citizens of Mecklenburg, protesting against a bill altering the County Courts of said County. Laid on the table to be taken up when said bill was under consideration.

By the mail of yesterday, we received in the Raleigh Register, the proceedings of the Legislature up to the 14th inst. In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. *Edwards*, from the Joint Committee to apportion the representation in the Legislature under the last census, reported the following for the *House of Commons:*

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That until the first session of the General Assembly, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members, elected from the Counties in the following manner: The Counties of Lincoln, and Orange shall elect four Members each. The Counties of Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Stokes, Surry, and Wake, shall elect three members each. The Counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caswell, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecomb, Franklin, Halifax, Johnston, New Hanover, Northampton, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne, and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The Counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Caldwell, Carteret, Camden, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Montgomery, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancy, shall elect one member each.

On the 14th, Mr. *Edwards*, from the same Committee, reported the following apportionment for the *Senate*:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of electing members to the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, this State shall be divided into fifty districts, as follows—that is to say: The 1st District shall consist of the Counties of Pasquotank and Perquimons, the 2d District of Camden and Currituck, the 3d District of Gates and Chowan, the 4th District of Washington and Tyrrel, the 5th District Northampton, the 6th District Hertford, the 7th District Bertie, the 8th District Martin, the 9th District Halifax, the 10th District Edgecomb, the 11th District Pitt, the 12th District Beaufort and Hyde, the 13th District Craven, the 14th District Carteret and Jones, the 15th, District Lenoir and Greene, the 16th District New Hanover, the 17th District Onslow, the 18th District Duplin, the 19th District Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus, the 20th District Cumberland, the 21st District Sampson, the 22d District Wayne, the 23d dist. Johnson, the 24th district Wake, the 25th dist. Nash, the 26th dist. Franklin, the 27th dist. Warren, the 28th dist. Granville, the 29th district Person, the 30th district Orange, the 31st district Chatham, the 32nd district Moore and Montgomery, the 33d district Robeson and Richmond, the 34th district Anson, the 35th district Randolph, the 36th district, Guilford, the 37th district Caswell, the 38th district Rockingham, the 39th district Mecklenburg, the 40th district Cabarrus and Stanly, the 41st district Rowan and Davie, the 42nd district Davidson, the 43rd district Stokes, the 44th district Surry and Ashe, the 45th district Iredell, the 46th district Lincoln, the 47th district Rutherford and Cleveland, the 48th district Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes, the 49th district Buncombe, Yancy and Henderson, the 50th district Haywood, Macon and Cherokee; each of which districts shall be entitled to one Senator, to be elected under the same rules and regulations as are now provided by law.

Be it further enacted. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to effect the manner of holding an election for Members of the Senate, before the next regular election, to be holden on the 1st Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Mr. Arrington, from the Committee on Finance, to whom a Resolution proposing to issue $500,000 of Treasury Notes had been referred, asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Agreed to.

Resolutions proposing searching investigations into the affairs of the Banks of this State, have been proposed by Messrs. *Cooper* and *Shepard* in the Senate, and by Mr. *Biggs* in the House. We will publish them next week. The bill to erect Union county from portions of Anson and Mecklenburg, having passed the House, was read first time in Senate, on the 14th. Its passage was advocated in the House by Messrs. *Ross* and *Kirk* of this county, and by Mr. *Barringer*, of Cabarrus, and Messrs. *Ashe* and *McCollum*, of Anson.

☞ We are glad to see a resolution offered in the Legislature, directing the Secretary of State to institute suit against the Sheriffs of Wilkes, Bertie and Chatham counties for failing to make lawful returns of the vote for Governor. Such negligence may at some future day, if permitted to go unnoticed now, create great confusion in the State.

Committees of Congress.—The last *Globe* contains lists of the Standing Committees of the two Houses of Congress. We have not room for the whole of them; but we cannot pass them over without giving the composition of a few of the most important, to show the fairness of a Whig majority.

In the Senate, the Committee on *Foreign Relations* is composed of Mr. Archer, Chairman, and Messrs. Berrien, Choate, Tallmadge, and *Buchanan*, (4 whigs to 1 Democrat.)

On Finance.—Messrs. Evans, Graham, Crittenden, Berrien, and *Woodbury*, (4 to 1.)

On Manufactures—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Morehead, and *Buchanan*, (4 to 1.)

The House Committees we'll notice next week.

"We were about concluding that we should be alone in our opposition to the erection of a Penitentiary in this State, when the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian greeted us with an able article opposing it also, which we shall lay by for publication.

"Has the Jeffersonian ever thought of a substitute which would be likely to conciliate those gentlemen who are opposed to following the Scriptural law of life for life and blood for blood? If not, what does he think of working our roads by convict labor? and thus insure first rate roads over the State, (always a great object) without interrupting the farmer, to keep them in repair. We should be glad to hear, too, what the Standard, and other brethren of the Press have to say to it. The State of Maryland pursued this plan until lately, when she tried a Penitentiary; and we have no doubt she would willingly go back to the old plan, if she had all the money back which the Penitentiary has cost her.

"We are opposed to this false sympathy with criminals. We believe that the most effectual mode of checking the baser passions of mankind is to visit their outbreaks with the most rigorous punishment." —*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

The above remarks of the *Carolinian* did not reach us until the past week. We have thought of no plan to change the mode of criminal punishment in this State. Working the convicts on our public roads we consider a doubtful project, though we would prefer that system to a penitentiary. A more feasible project, probably, would be to put them to working our mines—gold and iron—though we are not now prepared to advocate even this.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the *Senate*, on the 8th instant, the following proposition was introduced, to repeal the Bankrupt Law. A similar proposition has been offered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. *Everett* of Vermont. [Mr. E. voted for the law at the extra session.]:

Mr. *Benton*, on leave, and agreeably to notice given, introduced a bill to repeal the bankrupt act; which was read, as follows:

Whereas the bankrupt act of 1841 is unconstitutional and immoral, and violates the rights of the States and of individuals and is invalid and void, and ought not to be permitted to remain on the statute-book; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the 19th of August, 1841, entitled "*An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,*" be, and the same hereby is, repealed, except for the trial of cases now depending under said act; which cases may be prosecuted to termination under the following limitations and conditions, to wit:

First. That no discharge from his debts shall be granted to any bankrupt, except with the consent of two-thirds of his creditors, and upon the judicial certificate of his integrity, as provided for in the 36th section of the bankrupt act of April 4, 1800, which is as follows:

"That no person becoming a bankrupt, according to the intent and provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a certificate of discharge, or to any of the benefits of the act unless the commissioners shall certify under their hands to the judge of the district within which such commission issues, that such bankrupt hath made a full discovery of his or her estate and effects, and in all things conformed him or herself to the directions of this act; and that there doth not appear to them any reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same was not a full discovery of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; or unless the said judge should be of opinion that the said certificate was unreasonably denied by the commisioners; and unless two thirds in number and in value of the creditors of the bankrupt, who shall be creditors for not less than fifty dollars, respectively, and who shall have duly proved their debts under the said commission, shall sign each certificate to the judge, and testify their consent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge in pursuance of this act; which signing and consent shall be also certified by the commissioners; but the said commissioners shall not certify the same till they have proof, by affidavit or information, in writing of such creditors, or of the persons respectively authorized for that purpose, signing the said certificate; which affidavit or affirmation, together with the letter or power of attorney to sign, shall be laid before the judge of the district within which such commission issues, in order for the allowing the certificate of discharge; and the said certificate shall not be allowed unless the bankrupt make oath or affirmation in writing that the certificate of the commissioners and consent of the creditors thereunto were obtained fairly and without fraud; and any of the creditors of the said bankrupt are allowed to be heard, if they shall think fit, before the respective persons aforesaid, against the making or allowing of such certificates by the commissioners or judge."

Secondly. That the insolvent laws of the States be respected and left in force, to the same degree that they were ordered to be respected by the 61st section of the act of 1800; which section is in the following words:

"That this act shall not repeal or annul, or be construed to repeal or annul, the laws of any State now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted for the relief of insolvent debtors, except so far as the same may respect persons who are or may be clearly within the purview of this act, and whose debts shall amount in the cases specified in the second section thereof, to the sums therein mentioned. And if any person within the purview of this act shall be imprisoned for the space of three months for any debt or upon any contract, unless the creditors of such prisoner shall proceed to prosecute a commission of bankruptcy against him or her, agreeably to the provisions of this act, such debtor may, and shall be entitled to relief under any such laws for the relief of insolvent debtors, this act notwithstanding."

Thirdly. That the liens created by State laws on the property of bankrupts be respected and observed in the same full and absolute manner in which they were ordered to be respected and observed by the 64th section of the said act of 1800; which section is in these words:

"That nothing contained in this act shall be taken or construed to invalidate or impair any lien existing at the date of this act upon the lands or chattels of any person who may become bankrupt."

Fourthly. That a person subject to involuntary bankruptcy shall not have the privilege of voluntary bankruptcy; but, on filing a declaration of insolvency, shall be subject to be proceeded against at the will of his creditors, according to the principles of the 6th section of the bankrupt act of George IV, and the 13th section of the insolvent debtors act of the same reign.

Fifthly. That the operation of the act be prospective only, according to the first section of the bankrupt act of the year 1800.

Sixthly. That agreements on the part of bankrupts in office to assign a part of their salaries and emoluments to their creditors, be binding in law, and give the creditors a right to have the same retained for their benefit.

On the same day, Mr. *Bayard* of Delaware, introduced a preamble and resolution to rescind the Expunging Resolution of Mr. *Benton*, passed in 1837.

In the *House of Representatives* on the 8th, the following proceedings took place, to which we call the especial attention of our readers. Here we see the leader of the Clay Whigery in Congress advocating the repeal of the "one hour rule," on the ground that the representatives of the people should have time and be permitted to express their opinions on the measures on which they are called to vote; —thus making the candid admission that all discussion and the freedom of debate were wantonly stifled by the Whig majority at the last two sessions of Congress. Is it any wonder, then, that measures thus passed have aroused the indignation and opposition of a free people? Well may the author of this odious gag seek to wipe it from the Rules of the House, though it seems a drilled majority have decreed that it shall yet remain there. Mr. *Johnson*, we believe, was the member who first proposed this gag:

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* rose, porsuant to notice given yesterday, to move that the one-hour rule adopted at the last session, (which had been incorporated in the general rules, and was, therefore, in force for the present session,) be now rescinded.

Mr. *Fillmore* rose to a point of order; and he inquired from the Speaker whether it was in order to move that resolution at that time. He contended that resolutions were not then in order.

The *Speaker* replied that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. *Johnson*] had given notice of his motion, and it had been received and entered; and as there was now no other business before the House, it came up in order.

Mr. *Fillmore* contended that the notice given by the gentleman from Maryland only authorized the introduction of his resolution when resolutions were in order; but, at present, petitions were in order.

The *Speaker* said there were no committees appointed to which petitions could be referred; and he decided this resolution to be in order.

Mr. *W. C. Johnson* then said it was not his intention to consume the time of the House, but he felt desirous to say that it was indispensable to wise legislation that a reasonable time should be given for the discussion of the questions which should come before this House. It was due to the country that the Representatives of the people should have the opportunity to express their opinions on some of the vast questions that would arise—the currency, for instance. His object, therefore, was not to delay, but to expedite the public business. He was willing that a particular day should be fixed to terminate debate on any particular bill, or that the House should have the control of it by the previous question. But he contended that no party had been benefitted by the adoption of this one-hour rule. They had been here during two sessions, and, since the adoption of this rule, no member had time to express his views fully on any question. He (Mr. *Johnson*) had been thereby compelled to be a silent member of the House—[laughter]—and for one, he should desire, on one or two subjects, to address the House at a greater length than the rule in question would permit. He wished this great body to be the organ of the people; and, as their Representatives, to discuss public measures, and to carry them out after a full examination; and hence he made this motion. But as it was not his intention, as he had before stated, to consume unnecessarily the time of the House, he would now move the previous question.

The previous question was seconded; and as the *Speaker* was about to propose the question, Shall the main question be now put?

Mr. *McKennan* rose and said, believing that to be one of the best rules this House ever adopted, he would move to lay the resolution on the table; and on this motion he called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the motion to lay the rescinding resolution on the table prevailed—yeas 116 nays 70.

ABOLITION IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Adams has already consumed, by the aid of his brother Whigs in Congress, quite a week of this session of Congress. After debating his resolution to rescind the 21st Rule for two days, Mr. *Weller* of Ohio, (a Democrat) moved to lay it on the table—lost, yeas 85, nays 93. Of those who voted against laying on the table, and in favor of Adams' resolution, every one were Whigs but 12—comprising *all* the northern Whigs, and four southern Whigs—Messrs. *Stanly* of North Carolina, *Botts* and *Stuart* of Va., and *Underwood* of Ky.

On the 8th, Mr. Adams' resolution again came up, when Mr. John W. Jones, of Va., moved to lay it on the table, and the yeas and nays on this motion were as follows—(all the nays whigs, but those whose names are in *italic*):

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Charles Brown, Burke, William Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, Thomas J. Campbell, Casey, Clifford, Clinton, Mark A. Cooper, Cross, Daniel, Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, William O. Goode, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, Chas. J. Ingersoll, Jack, Wm. Cost Johnson, Cave Johnson. John W. Jones, Isaac D. Jones, Keim, John P. Kennedy, Abraham McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Matthews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Newhard, Owsley, Payne, Pearce, Pickens, Plumer, Powell, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Saunders, Shepperd, William Smith, Snyder, Sprigg, Steenrod, Summers, Sweney, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, Wise, and Wood—92.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Bidseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cushing, Garrett Davis, *Richard D. Davis*, John Edwards, Egbert, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, *John G. Floyd*, A. Lawrence Foster, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, *Gordon*, Granger, Hall, Halsted, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, Linn, *Littlefield*, *Lowell*, *Robert McClellan*, McKennan, *McKeon*, Alfred Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, *Parmenter*, Partridge, Pendleton, Ramsay, Benjamin Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, *Roosevelt*, Wm. Russell, James M. Russell, Saltonstall, *Sanford*, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, and A. Young—95.

The disturbance was kept up until the 12th by Mr. Adams, when his resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 106 to 102—Messrs. *Stanly*, *Botts*, and *Stuart* continuing to vote against laying on the table. What can the constituents of these men say to their votes on this question? While the northern Democracy were defending our rights and property, they were found aiding our enemies. Not even the appeals to their patriotism by the northern Democrats could change their course; for he *Globe* says:

"It will be seen that, after voting for several days on the proposition of Mr. *Adams* to open up the House to the discussion of abolition on every petition sent in for the purpose of exciting discord, and subjecting the Union to the throes from which it was happily delivered by the Constitution, the motion was at last laid on the table by a few votes. It is remarkable that, while almost the whole body of the Northern Democracy opposed Mr. ADAMS—who was supported, we believe, by every Northern Federalist, without exception—the proposition was kept in suspense, agitating the House throughout the last week, by the votes of some three or four Southern Federalists. We understand that Messrs *Botts* of Virginia, *Kennedy* of Maryland, *Stanly* of N. Carolina, and *Stuart* of Virginia—all voted with Mr. *Adams* and his friends. Their votes would, at any time, have given this harrassing question the *quietus*.—Mr. *Bidlack* of Pennsylvania, in the course of the contest, in a very impressive manner, appealed to those Southerners to know how they could reconcile it to themselves to encourage Mr. ADAMS's incendiary attempts on the floor of Congress, when the effects of it were every day felt within their own borders, and refuse to support even with their votes the Northern Democracy, who stood forth to defend the rights of the assailed section, exposing themselves to the hostility of the misled among their own constituents, to do justice to the constituencies of other Representatives who deserted them. The only answer Mr. *Bidlack* had to his appeal was, the votes of the gentlemen we have named against him."

While Mr. Adams and the northern Whigs in Congress are assailing the South in that body, see below what is going on in Massachusetts. Are the southern people safe in the possession of their constitutional rights, when they send to Congress men who give aid and countenance to these fanatics?

"*Abolition in Massachusetts.*—Petitions are in circulation in every town in Massachusetts, intended to be sent to the State Legislature and to Congress. That to the State is to the following effect:

1. To forbid all persons holding office under any law of this State from in any way, officially, or under color of office, aiding or abetting the arrest and detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from slavery.

2. To forbid the use of our jails, or public property of any description whatever, within the Commonwealth, in the detention of any alleged fugitive from slavery.

3. To propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connexion with slavery."

The Apportionment.—The Raleigh Register, speaking of the bills reported to the Legislature districting the State for the Senate and House of Commons, says:

"We are highly gratified to see that moderate counsels have prevailed, and that the dominant party have not shown a disposition, in this matter at least, "because they have a giant's strength, to use it like a giant." The plan of Districting reported, is as fair and equitable as could have been expected under all the circumstances of the case; and though it will not truly reflect the relative strength of parties in North Carolina, there is a total absence of every thing like *Gerrymandering*. Let the majority act as justly, in laying off the Congressional Districts, and they will show themselves worthy of the reputation for political honesty, which our State has always enjoyed."

Death of Gen. Montfort Stok[es]. The *Arkansas Intelligencer* of the 11th ult. announces the death of Gen. MONTFORT STOKES of Wilkes county, North Caro[lina], the time of his death Indian Agent for the Che[rokees]. STOKES was a soldier of the Revolution[ary war], unanimous, and warm hearted [man], filled successively [the offices of] gislature, Senator [in Congress], this State [where he was], ever a firm and tr[ue friend].

Fatal Affray in [Georgia.] [Two] [broth]ers, that[is the names], form[erly] B. Gart[ner], [Esq.] him [in the] Gen H. [Talmadge] blic opinion, [that] he intended

South [Carolina.] [Gen. Jas.] *H. Har*[ris] [Chancellor] of South Carolina, Col. [Wm.] [Judge] York, Lieut. Governor, and R. Q. P[inckney], [Secre]tary of State. The vote was—For G[overnor] [Col.] R. F. W. Allston 76, [Gen. Jas.] ant Governor, Witherspoon [Gen. Jas.] 69, scattering 4. For Secretary [of State] 80, B. K. Hannegan 78, Blank 1. [Gen. Jas.] of the "South-Carolinian," has [been elected] lic Printer. The inauguration o[f Governor] or took place on the 10th. Gov[. Richardson] leave of the Legislature in [a] and the inaugural address [was] spoken of in very high terms.

The following Resolutions [were] ubmitted to the Legislature. By Mr. A[ndrew] nett:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the fine imposed during the late War with Great Britain, by Judge Hall, of Louisiana, upon Gen. Andrew Jackson, for an alledged contempt of Judicial authority, was tyrannical and unjust, and puts an unmerited stain on the reputation of that distinguished citizen.

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in the National Councils be requested to use their efforts with Congress, to have this fine refunded to Gen. Jackson, with full legal interest; not merely as a pecuniary indemnity, but as a reparation justly due by the whole country, for his eminent services, to his wounded character and feelings."

By Mr. Felder, a resolution in the Senate to effect a total separation of Bank and State; to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Bank of the State; requiring the Bank to call in all notes under the denomination of five dollars, and prohibiting the issue of any bills under that denomination; requiring the Comptroller General and President of the Bank to report at the next session the amount of debts due the Bank and its branches, designating the good, doubtful and desperate, with the names of the debtors, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Missouri Senator.—The Hon. *Lewis F. Linn* has been re-elected Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term expires.

The Hon. *R. W. Habersham*, a member of Congress from Georgia, died at his residence on the 1st instant.

Strong Resolutions have been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, requesting Senator *Berrien* to resign his seat in Congress. Cannot such an invitation be given to *Willie P. Mangum*?

Removal.

THE Office of the Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court has been removed to the brick building two doors above the Carolina Inn, and is now kept in the room adjoining the Superior Court Clerk's office.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr.

Decr. 20, 1842. 91...F

CHARLOTTE MALE ACADEMY.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION PURSUED IN THIS INSTITUTION INCLUDES,

FIRST. A thorough course of English instruction.

Second. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and Antiquities, Mythology, Ancient Geography, and History.

Third. The Mathematical course embraces Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Navigation, &c.

Fourth. Natural Philosophy.

Rates of Tuition: English instruction, $10,00 per session of five months.—Languages $15,00 per session. Students will be charged from the time when they enter: but no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Board can be obtained on moderate terms.

The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1843.

ROBT. G. ALLISON.

Dec. 20, 1842. 91...3w

Notice.

FIVE YEARS CREDIT.

THE undersigned will be found at the Mansion House in Charlotte, during the January and February Courts next. All persons having demands against him are requested to present them, and those indebted to him must pay. At the February Court, he will offer for sale the

LANDS

Formerly owned by the late Major Jonathan Harris, lying on the waters of Clear Creek, and containing between

Sixteen and Eighteen hundred Acres,

On a credit of one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest after twelve months. Approved securities and mortgage on the premises will be required. Also,

A *TRACT OF*

70 ACRES,

Lying in the lower part of the County on the [wa]ters of Tarkill branch. At the same [time] will offer for sale, as the Executor of [the] A. Harris, deceased, her

Residence in the Villa[ge]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible

INHUMAN CRUELTY.

The motive for the following cruel treatment of an aged and respectable lady, was the desire of her son and daughters to get hold of property to the possession of which by them her life was the only bar. We copy the following particulars from the Cincinnati Message of Nov. 26:

INVESTIGATION AND PARTICULARS OF A MOST BARBAROUS AFFAIR!

An investigation was yesterday made at the Wesley Chapel, in this city, which divulges facts of the most extraordinary character, that ever were known to exist in the history of depravity, within the precincts of Cincinnati. We have not now room, nor time sufficient, to give a detailed account of the trial, or the evidence which we heard, in reference to the case. The Secretary of the Committee of Investigation, noted down the evidence as it was given in, and will soon publish a report of the proceedings, embracing all the important particulars touching the matter, when the public can decide the question of guilt, relative to the parties implicated in the brutal cruelties, which are said to have been perpetrated.

Suffice it, therefore, for the present, to say, that a number of persons, both male and female,—all family connexions,—all wealthy, and hitherto considered eminently respectable, and all, we believe, members of the church, and two of whom are an aged minister of the gospel and his wife, were yesterday brought before an Investigating Committee of Methodists [illegible] in this city, to answer charges preferred against them [illegible] another in the church, having been guilty of [illegible] both of *omission* and *commission*, as [illegible] but to name them!

To be as brief as possible, [illegible] in a condensed form, the facts adduced [illegible] allegations against the accused, all of which were not successfully contradicted or satisfactorily [illegible] by witnesses for the defence—it appears that about the 18th of July *last*, it became known to certain persons residing in the same neighborhood in this city, that a woman named Stibbs, who was *ninety-five years old*, was lying in the house of her son, Mr. Samuel Stibbs, in so utterly miserable a condition that the scene almost defies description. According to the evidence adduced, this wretched woman, whose tottering limbs bent beneath the burden of nearly an hundred years, was confined by lock and key in a dismal room, from which she was seldom allowed to escape, amid the most loathsome and disgustful objects that the mind of man can conceive. It appears that she was brought and left either in the alley by, or the piazza to the house, during a heavy fall of rain; and when at different times afterwards, she was visited in the room above mentioned, by neighboring men and women, her situation is described by the witnesses as being horrible to the last degree. To use the language of the witnesses themselves in describing: She was stretched upon her back, on a black, ragged matrass, with no bed clothes for covering, but a ragged quilt—her head resting on a dirty, black pillow—her feeble body partially clad in tattered garments—her matted hair completely filled with disgusting vermin; she was [illegible] sweltering in her own filth, and when the [illegible] lifted her up, such a *vile stench* arose from her [illegible] and filled the room as it was scarcely [illegible] endure.

When Mrs. Coppin went to see [illegible] creature, she found the doors of the [illegible] and no one bade her enter when she [illegible] She heard heart-rendeing groans, and determined to effect an entrance into the [illegible] Stibbs lay suffering, which she [illegible] ed by going in through an [illegible] way." When the unhappy invalid saw [illegible] stretched her trembling arms toward [illegible] blessed God for sending her a deliverer, [illegible] seized and held her hand with a death-like [illegible] sp, and implored her assistance—begged that [illegible] might be sent to the Poor House—told her [illegible] and prayed that they might be alleviated. A small girl entered the room, and Mrs. [illegible] inquired of her who took care of the invalid. [illegible] girl answered "nobody took care of her." [illegible] Irish servant girl also came in, and expressed [illegible] delight that Mrs. Coppin had come to relieve Mrs. Stibbs; who she said was abused most dreadfully—but she was afraid to make it known abroad.

On a subsequent occasion, when this witness visited the place, the poor, famished old lady asked her son for an apple, and was told in reply that she did not want any. She also desired to go to the fire; but Mr. Stibbs replied that she did not want to go to the fire—that she would only tumble about if she attempted to do so.

The weather was then cold and uncomfortable; still the old lady was clothed but in rags. Her dress was gone from her knees downward, and the sleeves from below her elbows. When her son-in law, Rev. Robert Richardson, was told that unless better care was taken of his mother-in law she would die, he is represented to have said, "Let her die, then; she is old, and has lived long enough!"

The son-in-law, the son, and several of the daughters, were repeatedly desired to contribute to the relief of their famished mother—they refused, and neglected to do so—one answering, that he had done enough for her already—another, that she could not visit her, on account of a sore foot—nor would she permit her children to go to her assistance—another, that "some people were always meddling with the business of others—that they were fools, and would get no thanks," &c. At one time, when the mother asked for food, the children denied it to her—whereupon, she exclaimed, several times, in agony of spirit, "They disown me!—they disown me!!"

But, though the distress of the mother was unheeded and unalleviated by her sons and daughters, the sympathies of pitying strangers, at length, compelled the latter to provide for Mrs. Stibbs a more decent and comfortable subsistence. She was finally clothed and fed, and well cared for. The hair was shaved from her head, and the vermin destroyed with mercurial ointment.

Mrs. Stibbs is now dead, and her troubles and sufferings, whatever they were, are all forgotten. She lived in grief—she died in despair—may she rest in peace.

The foregoing is but a very imperfect sketch of the particulars which have transpired in relation to this subject; but, as the report of the committee will be published so soon as prepared, we must be brief for the present. As an excuse for confining Mrs. Stibbs, it is alleged that she was insane; but this assertion receives little if any credence where Mrs. S was known. The vestry room of the Chapel was crowded with spectators during the progress of the examination; and never have we before witnessed such universal and strong indignation as was manifested against the parties implicated in the charges of misdemeanor, on this occasion.

The Raleigh Star speaks of a determination on the part of the "locos" of the North Carolina Legislature to "SACRIFICE" Mr. Senator Graham. The reader will understand the meaning of the Star when he is informed that the "locos" do not intend to re-elect Mr. Graham, a warm *whig*, to the U. S. Senate!

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and refrigorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the [illegible] or country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with [illegible] at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

Old [illegible] Comfort

[illegible]

THE [illegible] IBER

HAVING [illegible] formed [illegible] TEL, and more recently [illegible] to his friends and the public, [illegible] opened it as a HOUSE [illegible] The House and enclosures [illegible] thoroughly repaired [illegible] subscriber. Intending to [illegible] attention to his House, the [illegible] spare no pains to render comfort [illegible] may give him a call. It will be [illegible] to keep a Table supplied with [illegible] choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean [illegible] olite and attentive Servants, an experienced [illegible] and such accomodations [illegible] not be overlooked by travelling public he [illegible] the accomodations at the [illegible] his charges shall be moderate, to [illegible] barrassed state of the times. The Char- [illegible] mains treet, just one square South [illegible]

[illegible] accommodated with private dining [illegible] desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

[illegible] ct. 25, 1842. 83...F

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 34....6m

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish in Columbia, S. C., a Periodical, entitled THE CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTH, the object of which is to afford that ecclesiastical body, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, under whose auspices it has been got up, and under whose supervision and control it will be conducted, and others interested in the promotion of the same or similiar objects,—an organ of their sentiments on those vitally important religious subjects in which the world and the Church should be correctly indoctrinated, and those theological questions which agitate the Christian public, and quicken the pulsation of the body spiritual.

The Magazine will be a religious periodical devoted to the discussion and exposition of such doctrinal subjects, as the ignorance and misconception existing in the community in matters of religion may render necessary—to dissertations on such practical subjects as may be called for by the prevalence of immortality and religion. While it is intended as a vehicle of intelligence in behalf of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; while (we do not disguise it) it is expected to convey frequent and definite information in reference to the present condition, progress and prospects of this portion of our American Zion, it will at the same time apprize its readers of the more important ecclesiastical events transpiring in other branches of the Christian Church' not overlooking, in the mean time, the duty of gratifying the reading public with news relative to Missionary operations in heathen lands.

The Magazine will open its columns occasionally to articles on literary and scientific subjects, provided that, in connection with a concise and perspicuous style, their obvious tendency is to establish the position that Christianity and Science are not aliens to each other, but intimately connected, constituting parts of one harmonious whole.

The Christian Magazine of the South will be published monthly, each number containing 32 pages of ordinary pamphlet size, on good paper and fair type—the first number of which will be issued in January next. We feel assured when the Chirstian public shall have seen the typographical neatness and beauty of our Periodical—its literary merits, which we have the vanity to think will be equal at least to mediocrity—the variety and orthodoxy of the articles crowding its pages, and all thus on *low terms unexampled* perhaps in the Southern States—they will evince their sense of discernment and testify their approbation by increasing the list of our subscribers.

Terms.—$1 25 per annum in advance, or $1 50 if payment is delayed six months.

All letters and communications in reference to the above Periodical will be directed, *post-paid*, to Rev. J. Boyce, Bell's P. O., Fairfield Dist. S. C.

Nov. 17, 1842. 99 tf.

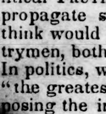
To Contractors.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 30th of this month, for a Superintendent to take charge of the Poor-House of Mecklenburg county, for the ensuing year 1843. Persons desirous of the situation will hand in their bids previous to the day above named, as on that day, the board will meet in Charlotte, to give out the Contract.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM LUCKEY,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
D. R. HENDERSON,
DAVID T. CALDWELL,
} Wardens of the Poor.

December 6, 1842. 89...tm

☞ REMOVAL. ☜



Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. Church and Thos. Goodlake, in the butchering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be paid to Wm. Church.

WILLIAM CHURCH.
THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Dec. 10th, 1842. 90...F

PROSPECTUS OF
The Democratic Press.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C., a weekly newspaper under the above title.

The Press will be *various* in its character; but the leading feature will be that of a *political Journal*. Our aim will be the advancement of Moral and Political TRUTH. It will be our constant endeavor to propagate such principles, and such only, as we think would conduce to the happiness of our countrymen, both in their public and private relations. In politics, we shall always be found contending for "the greatest good of the greatest number," and opposing the insolent pretension of associated wealth. We claim to be Republicans of the Jeffersonian school; and therefore our whole energies shall be exerted in favor of "the great popular party" which is now rallied to the establishment of Democratic principles. With regard to the policy of our Government, our motto shall be, "FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS, ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION." We believe that, if these principles "be faithfully and firmly adhered to," they will long "perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."

With regard to the next Presidency, we unhesitatingly avow a preference for John C. Calhoun; nevertheless, we will cordially support any man whom the great Democratic party of the Union in National Convention may nominate.

Though the "Democratic Press" will be, as we have already said, mainly *political* in its character; yet the other topics of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Morals, together with the News of the day, shall not be neglected. We shall endeavor to make it acceptable to the general reader as well as the politician.

The first number, provided sufficient encouragement is given, will be issued about the 1st of January next.

TERMS.

The Democratic Press will be published on an imperial sheet, at two dollars in advance; two dollars and fifty cents at the expiration of three months; and three dollars, if payment be delayed till the end of the year.

A failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Letters to the publishers, unless containing money in sums of *five dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every inosance, and collected as other accounts.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR.
ROBT. A. KNOX.

Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 18, 1842.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR
CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuh'ls Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

Renting and Hiring.

I WILL rent on the 30th instant, at the Court House in Charlotte, all the HOUSES and LOTS formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, for the term of twelve months. I will also hire, at the same time and place, the following NEGROES, viz: Bonaparte, Henry, Rachael, and Dovy, for twelve months.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

December 6, 1842. 89...th

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimoney of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continned using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an agg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the famalies in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soudness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,
AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Brodway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by*
BRALEY OATS,
74...y Druggist